

Making the World Better for Future Generations



SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE

THE SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE FOUNDATION

THE FOUNDERS



The founders of the Sunhak Peace Prize, Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon and Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, have presented models for lasting peace in the fields of education, politics, arts, sciences, media and human rights, with particular focus on women, youth and the family. Dr. and Mrs. Moon see the human potential in terms of committed relationships, where each person, each family, each community and each nation exists for one another and lives for the greater good. Differences of race, religion, nationality and ideology are transcended under the vision of *One Family Under God*.



Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon · Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon

PRIZE OUTLINE

Frequency of Award	Biannual
Category	Peace
Prize	USD 1 million (KRW 1.1 billion)
Awards	Medal, Plaque
Nomination and Selection Process	<p>Eligibility</p> <p>Individuals or organizations must have contributed significantly to the promotion of peace outlined in the Peace Mission affirmed by the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee. The achievements of the individual or organization must have had a positive impact on the realization of peace for people of diverse nations, races, religions, or ideologies.</p> <p>Nomination</p> <p>Nominations may be submitted from any among 1,000 qualified nominators around the world who, represent a wide range of fields and areas of professional expertise, and representing diverse geographical, cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p>Qualified Individuals Recipients of international prizes, highly respected individuals</p> <p>Qualified Organizations International NGOs & academic associations, Organizations previously awarded international prizes</p> <p>Review Process</p> <p>The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee carefully reviews, the nominees with support from the Secretariat and in consultation with experts to come up with a short list of the most promising candidates. The Committee meets periodically throughout the year for this purpose.</p> <p>Laureate Selection and Official Announcement</p> <p>After careful review of the nominees on the short list, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee arrives at its final selection, and makes a public announcement through the media.</p>

OUR VISION OF PEACE AND OUR MISSION

Our Vision of Peace

One Family Under God

The Sunhak Peace Prize was established in order to help resolve worldwide suffering, conflict, poverty and threats to the environment, by promoting a comprehensive, future-oriented vision of peace.

Sustainable peace in the 21st century can only be accomplished by resolving the tensions and conflicts we find across the world. This can be done by developing a global culture of mutual respect and cooperation. Based on the Founders vision of One Family Under God, the Sunhak Peace Prize encourages all people to dedicate themselves to peace, choosing dialogue and cooperation over conflict and competition.

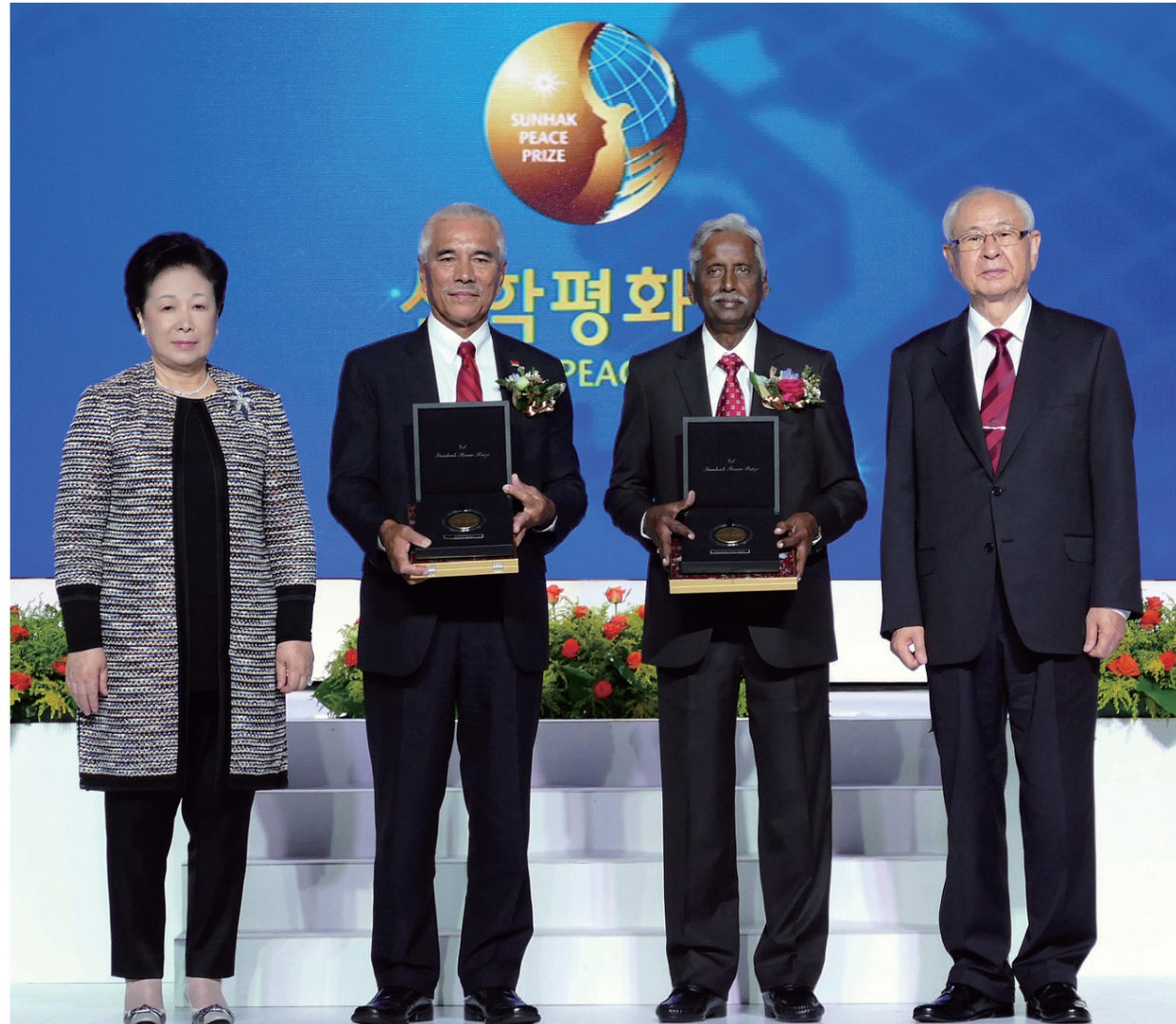
The Sunhak Peace Prize honors individuals and organizations that have made significant contributions to peace and human development, conflict resolution and restoration of balance in the relationship between humanity and the natural environment.

Our Mission

The Sunhak Peace Prize advocates the following objectives:

<p>Sustainable Human Development</p> <p>Solving the problems of poverty, disease and ignorance, and respecting the human rights and dignity of every human being.</p> <p>Respect for human development</p> <p>Poverty Relief Disease Eradication Education and Welfare</p>	<p>Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Peacefully resolving conflicts between people of differing religions, races and nationalities.</p> <p>Resolution of conflict</p> <p>Resolution of Disputes Religious Harmony Peace Among Nations</p>	<p>Ecological Conservation</p> <p>Finding solutions to climate change and the depletion of natural resources in order to create a sustainable balance between the natural and human worlds.</p> <p>Ecological Conservation</p> <p>Climate Change Prevention Biodiversity Energy Innovation</p>
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THE 2015 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

August 28, 2015, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

Grand Intercontinental Hotel in Seoul, Korea

THE 2015 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The theme of the inaugural Sunhak Peace Prize was “*The path to humanity’s future peace lies in the ocean.*” The Sunhak Peace Prize is a prize established to honor the *One family under God* peace vision laid out by Rev. Sun Myung Moon and Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon. The two have devoted their entire lives for the peace of the human community. Especially since the early 1960’s, the late Rev. Sun Myung Moon foresaw environmental and food resource problems as crises that would threaten the peace of the future human community, and pointed out that the ocean was a powerful solution.

Candidate Nominations

Based on this theme, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee started receiving names of candidates from the recommendation committee consisting of over 1,000 members, and ultimately received 182 candidate recommendations from 66 countries.

Review

Once the nomination period concluded, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee focused on screening the nominees until March of 2015. The candidate list was compressed through thorough data research and verification process and local inspection conducted by experts within their respective fields.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

After several meetings review the short list of candidates, the Committee ultimately decided that the inaugural Sunhak Peace Prize would be shared by the former President of the Republic of Kiribati, His Excellency Anote Tong, and Indian fisheries scientist, Dr. Modadugu V. Gupta. On June 8, 2015, at the National Press Club in Washington D.C., the inaugural laureates were officially announced globally through a public press conference.

Anote Tong

Former President of Kiribati

Born June 11, 1952, Fanning Island, Line Islands, Kiribati
Graduate of the University of Canterbury and London School of Economics

Professional Background

- 1978-1980 Project Officer, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC)
- 1983-1992 Director, Atoll Research and Development Unit, USP
- 1994-1996 Minister of Natural Resources Development
- 1996-2003 Member of Parliament (Boutokaan Te Koaua party)
- 2003-2007 President of the Republic of Kiribati
- 2007-2011 Served second term as President of the Republic of Kiribati
- 2012-2016 Served third term as President of the Republic of Kiribati

Major Awards

- 2008 David B. Stone Award (New England Aquarium Foundation)
- 2009 Brilliant Jade with Grand Cordon (President of Taiwan)
- 2009 Medal of Honour (Speaker of the Legislative Yuan)
- 2012 Peter Benchley Ocean Award (Blue Frontier Campaign)
Hillary Award (Hillary Institute of International Leadership)

Climate Peace



사진 UN Photo / Guilherme Costa

A Global Leader Creating Peace
at the Forefront of Climate Change

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS



Led the international community to act on climate change

His Excellency Anote Tong, former President of Kiribati, actively informed the international community about the climate crisis faced by low-lying (having lower-than-average altitudes above sea-level) Pacific small island states due to rising sea levels, and led the international community to actively address this issue.

President Tong played a key role in calling upon major international organizations, including the UN, to create comprehensive consultative bodies for the international community to embark on solving this problem. The Republic of Kiribati is a small island nation in the South Pacific consisting of 33 atolls and islands and has an area of 811km² and a population of 114,000.

Led the protection of marine ecosystems

Former President Tong has actively led campaigns to protect the marine ecosystem in the Pacific Rim as a repository of resources for future generations.

In 2006, President Tong worked with Conservation International to create the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA), encompassing some of the most pristine and coral-rich waters on the planet. In 2010, it was declared the world's largest marine UNESCO World Heritage Site. Furthermore, President Tong conceived the Pacific Oceanscape framework, an unprecedented effort among 23 Pacific island nations of the Pacific Islands Forum to collaboratively and sustainably protect, manage, and sustain their ocean. Together, the nations of the Pacific Oceanscape have responsibility for nearly 10% of the world's ocean surface (approximately 40 million km²). For Kiribati, which relies heavily on income generated from licensing commercial fishing to foreign vessels, this was a moral decision to abandon national interest for the greater good.

Committed to ensuring the dignity of human rights for climate refugees

Former President Tong has devoted a significant amount of his energy to defending the rights of his citizens, and has contributed greatly in building awareness among the international community on the need for protection of climate refugees human rights. Former President Tong is establishing a systematic migration policy so that his country's citizens, who will be forced to leave Kiribati within the next 30 years due to rising sea levels submerging their country, can migrate with their dignity intact. First, he worked diligently to secure funds to buy land for resettlement, purchasing 5,500 acres of land in Fiji, and is running the Migration With Dignity vocational education program so that they will not be treated as unstable refugees but as valuable members of the work force with competitiveness and marketability. Even as hope seemed to diminish as his country's citizens faced the possibility of losing their homes due to climate change, former President Tong's warm love for humanity shined brightly as he strove to safeguard human dignity, and established various expert vocational training programs in areas such as nursing, seamanship, horticulture and gardening, and linguistics.



Modadugu Vijay Gupta

Indian Fisheries Scientist

Born August 17, 1939. India
Ph.D. in Biology, Calcutta University

Professional Background

- 1971 - 1977** Scientist, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- 1977 - 1981** Fish Breeding Expert, Mekong Secretariat, UN-ESCAP (Lao PDR)
- 1981 - 1985** Senior Aquaculture Scientist, Mekong Secretariat, UN-ESCAP, Thailand
- 1986 - 1989** UN-FAO Fish Culture Specialist/Officer-In-Charge (Bangladesh)
- 1989 - 1996** Senior Aquaculture Specialist/Officer-In-Charge, WorldFish Center (CGIAR) in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Philippines
- 2003 - 2004** Assistant Director General, International Relations and Partnerships, WorldFish
- 2005 - Present** Advisory services to various international organizations (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UN Development Program, US Agency for International Development)

Major Awards

- 2005** World Food Prize (World Food Prize Foundation)
- 2007** Gold Medal (Asian Fisheries Society)
- 2009** Honorary Life Member Award (World Aquaculture Society)
- 2010** Eminent Agriculture Scientist Award (Government of Andhra Pradesh, India)
- 2015** Nutra India Summit Life Achievement Award (Nutra India Summit)



Found Alternative Solutions to the Future
Food Crisis Pioneer of the Blue Revolution

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS



Addressed the looming food crisis resulting from climate change

Through field research and development of aquaculture methods and technologies suitable for the climate and environment of South and Southeast Asia, Dr. Modadugu V. Gupta effected an explosive increase in production known to us now as the Blue Revolution. Since the 1960's Dr. Gupta foresaw that aquaculture, with its relatively low-cost high-quality animal protein, could play a key role in improving nutrition for the poor. He was instrumental in significantly developing aquaculture technologies to a point where it is now considered as the solution to humanity's future food crisis. Especially from the latter part of the 1980's in Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries in the world, Dr. Gupta correctly identified fish species such as tilapia and silver barb, as suitable to thrive in the country's turbid and shallow waters. As a result, Bangladesh's annual fish production, which was only about 170,000 tons in 1986 when the research started, increased fourfold to more than 850,000 tons by the time Dr. Gupta retired in 2004. Since 2000, going beyond Asia, Dr. Gupta has striven to develop effective methods of aquaculture that could thrive in Africa.

Miraculously brought independence and self-sufficiency to the world's poorest through the use of innovative aquaculture methods

Dr. Gupta is a saint of the South and Southeast Asian poor communities who, rather than giving fish to the poor and hungry, taught them how to farm fish, cultivating a miracle of independence and self-sufficiency. In order to address the hunger and nutrition deficiency problem of the extreme poor in South and Southeast Asia, Dr. Gupta developed low-cost, high-efficiency methods of aquaculture, and devoted himself to disseminating his methods while living with the poor in their environment. As a result, Dr. Gupta not only greatly improved the nutritional status of those who had been living in a vicious cycle of extreme poverty and hunger, but also instilled in them the hope for a better life.

Significantly improved the social status and rights of Asian women

Dr. Gupta actively spread aquaculture methods to South and Southeast Asian women of low social status, which resulted in not only increased household incomes and nutrition, but also drastically improved the social status and rights of women. He personally convinced religious leaders who were negative towards women's participation in society that their participation in the economy would benefit all. He motivated women to be self-sufficient and educated poor women farmers on the basic skills required for aquaculture. In addition, he cooperated with local organizations so that women could receive the funding and land necessary for their economic activities. These initiatives were such a great success that now women account for a majority of the workforce in fish farming, and this has brought positive changes that have improved women's rights and status both within the household and in the society.



THE 2015 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY

CLIMATE PEACE & FOOD PEACE

- Anote Tong, a global leader creating peace at the forefront of climate change
- Modadugu Gupta, found alternative solutions to the future food crisis pioneer of the blue revolution



▲ Congratulatory Address: H.E. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, Indonesian Vice President

▲ Congratulatory Address: Hon. Ui Hwa Chung, Former Korean National Assembly Speaker



THE 2017 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

February 3, 2017, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

Lotte World Hotel in Seoul, Korea

THE 2017 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The 2017 Sunhak Peace Prize focused on the *global refugee crisis*. Today, as we face the largest number of displaced persons on the global level since World War II, the international community, through international solidarity and cooperation, must make a transnational effort to solve this refugee crisis for the common benefit of humankind. The founders of the Sunhak Peace Prize emphasized the need for a love for humanity that transcended divisions of religion, nationality, and race in order to create a world of lasting peace, and they campaigned for a world where we no longer needed borders, because we recognized that we are all members of one human family. It is with this critical situation and the peace vision of the founders in mind that the Sunhak Committee focused on the global refugee crisis as the 2017 award theme.

Candidate Nominations

From April of 2016, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee started accepting nominations from among the 1,000 qualified nominators around the world, and ultimately received 225 candidate recommendations from 76 countries.

Review

The Committee held a number of meetings to review each nominated candidate's personal background and career information, through an objective screening and evaluation process.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

After careful review, and having arrived at a short list of the most promising candidates, the Committee held its final selection meeting, where it was decided that the 2017 Sunhak Peace Prize would be awarded to Italian surgeon Dr. Gino Strada and Afghan educator Dr. Sakena Yacoobi. On November 29, 2016 in Washington D.C., the laureates were officially announced globally through a public press conference.

Gino Strada

Italian Surgeon

Born April 21, 1948 in Milan, Italy

1978 Postgraduate school, specialist in Emergency Surgery, University of Milan

2004 Honorary degree, Engineering, Basilicata University

2006 Doctor of Humane Letters, Colorado College, Colorado, USA

Professional Background

- 1978-1984 Surgeon, Institute of Emergency Surgery, University of Milan (Italy)
- 1981 Visiting Surgeon, Groote Schuur Hospital, Capetown, South Africa
- 1989-1992 Surgeon, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Hospital (Pakistan, Ethiopia, Thailand, Afghanistan)
- 1993 Chief Surgeon, Berbera Hospital, Somalia
- 1994 Surgeon, Koshevo Hospital, Bosnia-Hezegovina
- 1994-2007 Chief Surgeon, EMERGENCY Hospitals (Rwanda, North Iraq, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Eritrea)
- 2007-Present Cardiac Surgeon, Salam Centre for Cardiac Surgery (Khartoum, Sudan)

Major Awards

- 2003 Antonio Feltrinelli Prize (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei Foundation)
- 2015 Right Livelihood Award (Right Livelihood Award Foundation)
- 2016 ESTES Plaque (European Society for Trauma and Emergency Surgery)

Refugee Peace



The Hero Who Fought for the Right to
Medical Care for Refugees and War Victims

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS



Providing emergency aid at the frontline of conflict in Africa and the Middle East

Dr. Gino Strada is an Italian surgeon who has been providing humanitarian relief to the victims of war and poverty, and refugees around the world for 28 years.

He began his career as a war surgeon with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in 1989, and in 1994, founded EMERGENCY, an international humanitarian organization. EMERGENCY's mandate is to provide high quality, free medical and surgical care to the victims of war, landmines and poverty. Over the years, EMERGENCY worked in 17 countries, building and managing hospitals, medical and surgical centers, rehabilitation centers, paediatric clinics, primary health clinics, a maternity center and a center for cardiac surgery. EMERGENCY is currently working in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Iraq, Italy, Sierra Leone and Sudan.

In 2007, EMERGENCY established the Salam Centre for Cardiac Surgery in Sudan (Africa), an outstanding facility providing free, high-quality heart surgery to patients with acquired or congenital heart disease. The center is the hub of a regional program for cardiac surgery and has received patients from 27 countries. EMERGENCY has performed more than 6,500 surgeries, and more than 56,000 cardiac examinations at the center. The center has received world-class ratings for its work. Since 2009, EMERGENCY has operated the only free-of-charge paediatric hospital in the Central African Republic. In 2014, when the Ebola virus (EVD) spread in West Africa, EMERGENCY established a 100-bed Ebola treatment center in Goderich, Freetown, in cooperation with the Department of International Development of the British Government. The center set up a revolutionary approach for the treatment of Ebola in West Africa. Since July 2014, EMERGENCY has also been very active in response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, where it operates 6 primary healthcare centers in camps for refugee and internally displaced people. Since 2006, EMERGENCY has been running a broad-based program in Italy to respond to the increasing needs of the migrant population, whether at the Sicilian ports where they arrive, in urban ghettos or countryside shanty towns.

EMERGENCY cooperates with the United Nations to effectively respond to the needs of people in danger. In 2015 the organization was granted special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).



Taking the lead in protecting the dignity of human rights by guaranteeing the *right to be cured*

Dr. Strada has actively promoted the value of peace, solidarity, and human rights by, providing high quality, free-of-charge medical treatment without discrimination, based on the firm belief that the *right to be cured* is a basic and inalienable right of all people.

In Africa, where there is little awareness of the availability of health care, his focus is on spreading the perception that health care supports the basic human right to live like a human being and that the state should take the lead. Through his active efforts, the governments of 11 African nations (Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda) have signed EMERGENCY's *Manifesto for a Human Rights-based Medicine (a medical declaration of human rights)* that recognizes the right of people to receive medical treatment and will make efforts to provide health care services free of charge.

In 2007, Dr. Strada established the first of 11 outstanding medical facilities, the Salam Centre for Cardiac Surgery in Khartoum (Sudan). Building on the experience of the Salam Centre, in 2010, 11 countries adhered to the African Network of Medical Excellence (ANME), a project aiming at building Centres of Medical Excellence to strengthen National Health Systems with a regional perspective.

Leading the peace culture by promoting the abolition of war and prohibition of production of anti-personnel landmines

Dr. Strada is engaged in the anti-war movement with a solid moral and political position that war must be abolished on the grounds that war tramples human dignity and life. As such, it cannot be justified for any reason. In 1997, Dr. Strada, who over decades has seen civilian casualties and human misery caused by land mines in conflict zones, campaigned with strong determination to ban the production of mines in Italy, and succeeded in achieving his goal in 1998. In addition, he strongly opposed and campaigned against Italy's intervention in the war in Afghanistan in 2001, and in Iraq in 2003. In 2002, EMERGENCY organized a massive campaign with the support of half a million people protesting against the war.

Sakena Yacoobi

Afghan Women's Educator

Born March 17, 1950 in Herat, Afghanistan
1977 Bachelor of Biology, University of the Pacific (California, USA)
1981 Master's Degree in Public Health, Loma Linda University (California, USA)
2008 Honorary Doctorate of Humanitarian Service, Loma Linda University
2010 Honorary Doctorate of Education, Santa Clara University
2013 Honorary Doctor of Laws, Princeton University

Professional Background

1982 - Present Established Creating Hope International (CHI) in Michigan, USA
1982 - 1991 Health Consultant
1989 - 1992 D'Etre University (Michigan, USA)
1992 - 1995 International Rescue Committee (IRC) women's education and teacher training program
1995 - Present Founder and President of Afghan Institute of Learning (AIL)
2007 - Present Founded four Professor Sakena Yacoobi Private School facilities in Kabul and Herat, Afghanistan (K-12), the "Professor Sakena Yacoobi Private Hospital and Clinic", and Radio Meraj 94.1FM

Major Awards

2004 Women's Rights Prize (Peter Gruber Foundation)
2005 Nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize
2005 Democracy Award (National Endowment for Democracy)
2013 Opus Prize (Opus Prize Foundation)
2015 World Innovation Summit for Education Prize (Qatar Foundation)

Refugee Peace



The Mother of Refugee Education Who Proposed
a Fundamental Solution for Refugee Resettlement

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS



Devoting her life to Afghan refugee education

Dr. Sakena Yacoobi, the Mother of Afghan education, has been a pioneer and devoted educator of refugees for 21 years acting with the belief that education is the key to social reconstruction even under the severe conditions of war and occupation.

Dr. Yacoobi began educating teachers in Afghan refugee camps where they had struggled to survive after decades of war and began to establish schools for boys and girls after the complete collapse of the education and health systems. In 1995, the Afghan Institute of Learning (AIL) was established to provide systematic refugee education and since then the institute has provided education and vocational training to 13 million women and children. Despite the Taliban regime's ban on women's schools, AIL successfully operated more than 80 secret underground schools and educated more than 3,000 girls without any incident. Currently, AIL provides curricula for kindergarten through university level education. Forty-four education centers also provide basic literacy education and various vocational courses opening the way for refugees to earn an income.

The Afghan refugee community, which has experienced displacement for more than 30 years, now recognizes that education is a pathway to a better future and a key element for the country's reconstruction, and in raising young people who will play leading roles in Afghanistan's future.

Presenting a holistic solution for refugee resettlement

Dr. Yacoobi introduced a holistic approach to rebuilding communities destroyed by war and provided an innovative solution to the problem of resettlement. As a comprehensive and long-term solution to problems faced by society as a whole, this approach aims at overcoming the educational, economic, socio-cultural and institutional constraints of refugee camps. It contributes to improving the overall quality of life and furthering community development for Afghan refugees.

AIL is providing technical assistance to hospitals, radio stations and four private schools. Since 1996, it has provided health education to more than 2 million women and children. As a result, infant mortality and maternal mortality during pregnancy and childbirth were significantly re-



duced. AIL also provides "Love and Forgiveness" workshops to transform the refugees who have been surrounded by social deprivation and anger, into positive leaders who can innovate in their local communities. AIL also supports the desire of the refugees for a peaceful and fruitful life through radio broadcasts on the topics of social trends, health, family success models, human rights, literature and music. The radio broadcasts reach over a million listeners a day.

Contributing to the improvement of human rights and the status of Muslim women

Dr. Yacoobi is committed to educating Muslim women with the belief that "to educate girls is to educate future generations." Due to protracted conflicts and elements of Islamic culture that oppose women's education, Afghanistan has the world's lowest literacy rate, with only 12.6% of women over 15 years of age being able to read and write. In order to address this serious issue, Dr. Yacoobi has been aggressively persuading and has changing the prejudices against women's education. Consequently, many women and children in Afghanistan and Pakistan are now being educated. Dr. Yacoobi has also established a women's university in recent years. Additionally, she has provided family planning services and contraception advice in order to liberate women from unwanted pregnancy. She also runs a women's legal counseling center in Afghanistan that provides legal advice services for women on issues such as domestic abuse, child custody, the right to inheritance, and marriage without consent.

Women, who had been isolated in their homes, are now able to gather together and receive education through Women's Networking Centers. They are given the opportunity to take part in classes to learn, engage in income-generating activities, and participate in society, all of which are contributing greatly to improving women's access to human rights and a higher quality of life.

THE 2017 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY

REFUGEE PEACE

- Gino Strada, the hero who fought for the right to medical care for refugees and war victims
- Sakena Yacoobi, the mother of refugee education who proposed a fundamental solution for refugee resettlement





THE 2019 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY



Event Time

February 9, 2019, 10 am (Korea time)

Location

Lotte World Hotel in Seoul, Korea

THE 2019 LAUREATE SELECTION PROCESS

Award Theme

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee chose “Africa’s human rights and human development” as the theme for the 2019 Sunhak Peace Prize Award.

Today, we are facing intensifying problems caused by global inequality. In order for us to build an era of peace, mutual prosperity and coexistence in the 21st century, we have to bring Africa’s development and human rights issues to the world’s consciousness and solve these issues together, as a global family. The founders especially emphasized the love of humanity that can surpass the barriers among nations and races as the solution to world peace. They presented “One Family Under God” as a vision of peace early on and have led and expanded the peace movement all around the world. Based on this vision of peace, let us all accelerate the transformation of Africa with the combined efforts and good will of humankind.

Candidate Nominations

From February 2018, to June 2018, nominations were submitted by about 1,000 qualified nominators around the world. A total of 111 candidates from 40 countries were received.

Review

The Sunhak Peace Prize Committee thoroughly reviewed the nominees over many discussions with support from the Secretariat and in consultation with experts to come up with a short list of candidates. The candidates in the short list were then reviewed again with emphasis on their activities and public works.

Laureate Selection and Public Announcement

At the final review discussion of the candidates, the Sunhak Peace Prize Committee selected FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) human rights activist Waris Dirie and Dr. Akinwumi Ayodeji Adesina, a leader spearheading agricultural innovation and Good Governance in Africa, as the Sunhak Peace Prize Laureates for 2019. The announcement of the Sunhak Peace Prize Laureates for 2019 was made at a press conference held in Cape Town, South Africa, on November 22, 2018.

Akinwumi Ayodeji Adesina

Agricultural Economist, President of African Development Bank

Born February 6, 1960, Nigeria
Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University, USA

Professional Background

- 1988 Senior Agricultural Scientist at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA
- 1990-1995 Principal Economist and Coordinator of the West Africa Rice Economics Task Force at the West Africa Development Association (WARDA)
- 1999-2003 Representative for Southern Africa at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA
- 2003-2008 Associate Director for Food Security at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA
- 2008-2011 Vice President of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, Nairobi, Kenya
- 2008-2010 President of the African Association of Agricultural Economists
- 2011-2015 Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria
- 2015-Present President of the African Development Bank Group

Major Awards

- 2007 YARA Prize for the African Green Revolution (YARA International), Oslo, Norway
- 2010 Borlaug CAST Communication Award (CAST), USA
- 2015 Extraordinary Achievement Award (Silverbird Television)
- 2016 First Laureate of the FARA Africa Leadership Prize
- 2017 Gene White Lifetime Achievement Award (Global Nutrition Foundation), Washington D.C., USA
- 2017 World Food Prize (World Food Prize Foundation), USA

Recognitions

- 2010 Appointed by the United Nations Secretary General as one of the 17 global leaders to spearhead the Millennium Development Goals
- 2013 "African Person of the Year" (Forbes Africa)
- 2016-Present Board Member of the Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa
- 2018 Ranked the 9th Most Influential African by the Jeune Afrique Magazine

Africa's human rights and development



Leading Africa's Development through
Agricultural Innovation and
Promotion of Good Governance in Africa

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS



Bringing Great Improvement to Africa's Food Security by Leading Africa's Agricultural Innovation

Dr. Adesina had a vision that in order for Africa to overcome chronic poverty in the 21st century and become self-sufficient, African countries must transform their agricultural sectors. With this in mind, he has been spearheading agricultural innovation for over 30 years and improved food security for millions of people throughout the African continent.

Dr. Adesina proclaims: "Agriculture is a sector that will help diversify economies, create jobs, and eradicate food insecurity in African countries, as well as achieving food security for the world." Therefore, he has been at the forefront of establishing major agricultural policies to eradicate poverty in Africa.

While working as an agricultural scientist at the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Adesina developed innovative approaches for reaching poor farmers in the remotest areas of Africa with improved agricultural technologies. He helped to design a model called "The Agro-Dealers Network," which consisted of a massive rural network of small village shops that taught modern agricultural techniques and sold seed varieties and fertilizers to farmers. With this method, the distances travelled by farmers to find modern farm inputs declined drastically. He passionately cooperated with international and local NGOs to reach millions of farmers, yielding significant increases in food production across the continent.

In 2015, based on his belief that, "The greatest infrastructure to build isn't a road or a rail or a port, but grey matter infrastructure", Dr. Adesina established an initiative called "African Leaders for Nutrition" with the help of other world leaders such as Bill Gates; Aliko Dangote, the richest man in Africa; the late Kofi A. Annan; and John Kuffor, the former President of Ghana. Since its establishment, Dr. Adesina has worked at the forefront of efforts to eradicate malnutrition, stunting and poverty in Africa through agriculture.



Spearheading Good Governance through Works Accelerating Africa's Economic Growth

During his services as the Vice President for Policy and Partnerships of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and as Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria, Dr. Akinwumi Adesina used his political leadership and influence to build a bright future for Africa. He continues to be a leader in bringing agricultural innovation to the African continent, as a President of the African Development Bank Group.

Dr. Adesina greatly transformed agriculture, including introducing high yielding technologies to expand food, designing and implementing policies to support farmers' access to technologies at scale, increasing the availability of credit for millions of smallholder farmers, attracting private investments for the agricultural sector, rooting out elements of corruption in the fertilizer industry, and assisting in the establishment of major agricultural policies for Africa's green revolution.

Following his beliefs, Dr. Adesina has made "using agriculture to create wealth" his core value. He has also spearheaded Good Governance for Africa, ensuring inclusive growth for Africa's economy.

Waris Dirie

Female Genital Mutilation Human Rights Activist

Born 1965, Somalia
Model, Actress, Activist, Writer and UN Special Ambassador
for the Elimination of FGM (1997-2003)
2002 Founded Desert Flower Foundation

Professional Background

- 1987 Played a "Bond girl" in the film *The Living Daylights*.
- 1997 Wrote the book *Desert Flower*. (Her name, "Waris," means "desert flower" in Somali) It has been published in 65 languages & sold more than 13 million copies around the world.
- 2001 Wrote the book *Desert Dawn*.
- 2005 Wrote the book *Desert Children*.
- 2007 Wrote the book *Letter to My Mother*.
- 2009 Co-produced the film *Desert Flower*, based on her book of the same name. (Produced by Oscar Nominee Peter Hermann)
- 2010 Wrote the book *Schwarze Frau, Weißes Land*.
- 2013 Wrote the book *Saving Safa: Rescuing a Little Girl from FGM*.
- 2017 Wrote the book *My Africa-The Journey*. (For Children)

Major Awards

- 1999 German Africa Award (Federal Republic of Germany)
- 2000 Woman of the Year Award (Glamour Magazine)
- 2002 Corine Literature Prize (German Book Trade)
- 2004 Women's World Award (Former Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev presented.)
- 2005 Bishop Oscar Romero Award (Catholic Church)
- 2007 Legion of Honor Medal (Former France President Nicolas Sarkozy presented)
- 2007 Prix des Générations (World Demographic Association)
- 2008 Martin Buber Gold Medal (Euriade Foundation)
- 2010 Gold Medal of the President of the Republic of Italy (Italian Government)
- 2013 Woman of the Year for "Campaign work" (Woman of the Year Foundation)
- 2017 Woman of the Year for "Women for Women" (Gala Magazine)
- 2018 Woman of the Year (Regional Council of Aosta Valley, Italy)

Africa's human rights and development



A Human Rights Activist Who Publicized
the Issue of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
to the World

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS



Leading the Campaign to Eradicate FGM by Raising Worldwide Awareness of FGM as a Violence and Human Rights Issue

Waris Dirie is the first person to draw the world's attention to female genital mutilation (FGM) as a human rights issue. In addition to causing extreme pain, this practice frequently leads to death due to high blood loss or infection. She has been leading anti-FGM campaign to eradicate the cruel practice. Through her efforts, people around the world have started to view FGM as an act of violence. The campaign saved millions of girls who were at the risk of the violent practice.

Born into a goat-herding nomad family in Somalia, Ms. Dirie underwent female circumcision at the age of 5. In 1997, when her fashion career as a world-class supermodel was at its peak, she revealed her experience with FGM as a representative of all African women who had undergone the procedure and had kept their silence. This brave start led her to become a human rights activist to end the barbaric practice happening in Africa. She was also appointed as a first Special Ambassador to the United Nations for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in 1997. Since then, she has been working tirelessly to end FGM.

As a result of her efforts, 15 member countries of the the African Union ratified the Maputo Protocol, Article 5 of which lists FGM as a harmful practice that must be ended. In 2012, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously passed a resolution banning the practice of FGM and set as a goal to eliminate FGM by 2030. This milestone saved the lives of millions of girls who were at the risk the violent practice.



Healing Hearts and Bodies of Victims of FGM through Reconstructive Surgery

Waris Dirie provides reconstructive surgery and comprehensive cure for victims of FGM, who are physically and psychologically injured by the brutal practice. In 2013, the Desert Flower Foundation partnered with the Waldfriede Hospital in Berlin to open the first Desert Flower Center, which provides comprehensive treatments for victims of FGM. There are currently centers operating in Paris, Berlin, Stockholm and Amsterdam with a medical team of 120 doctors, nurses and staff. The centers provide physiological support, reconstructive surgeries, career training, and educational materials to the victims and also provides education in FGM reconstructive surgery to doctors and obstetricians.

Providing Fundamental Solutions to the Eradication of FGM through Education and Financial Support

Waris Dirie understood that FGM is still carried out not because of tradition or culture but because of the "financial benefit" the families gain from selling their daughters at a high cost. Therefore, to get to the core of the issue, she helps victims become independent by providing basic literacy education and career education.

The Desert Flower Foundation runs a sponsorship program called "Save a Little Desert Flower," which protects girls in Sierra Leone and Djibouti from FGM by providing funds for education. Also, she started a pilot project in many corners of Africa, called "Together for African Women," aimed at providing women's education, career training and guaranteed income. She is also working on a project with fair-trade companies in Ethiopia and Kenya that produce scarves and other fair-trade products to provide employment to thousands of women.

THE 2019 SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY

AFRICA'S HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

- Akinwumi Adesina, leading Africa's development through agricultural innovation and promotion of good governance in Africa
- Waris Dirie, a human rights activist who publicized the issue of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) to the world



▲ Former Ambassador Kenneth M. Quinn,
The President of The World Food Prize Foundation



▲ H.E. Seynab Abdi Moalim, The First Lady of Somalia



Sunhak Peace Prize Committee



Chairman Il Sik Hong

Birth

March 12, 1936, Seoul Korea

Education

Ph.D. in Literature from Korea, Korea

Career

Current President of the World Filial Piety Culture Headquarters
 Current President of the Korea Institute for Social Science and Humanity Studies
 Current President of the Yeosoon Foundation
 Former President of Korea University
 Former President of the Educational Foundation for Yangjeong Uisook
 Former Head of the Research Institute of Korean Studies

Awards

1997 7th Asan Foundation's Filial Piety Award - Grand Prize
1992 Order of Cultural Merits - Precious Crown Medal
1982 Presidential Citation
1982 1st King Sejong Prize for Culture - Main Prize

Committee Members

Thomas G. Walsh

Chairman of the Sunhak Peace Prize Foundation
 Member of International Council of the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO)

Yoshinori Ohno

Board Member of Diplomatic Forum
 Former Japanese Defense Minister

Erna Hennicot-Schoepges

Former President of Luxembourg's Parliament
 Former Member of the European Parliament

Jose de Venecia, Jr.

Co-Chairman of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties Standing Committee
 Former Speaker of the Philippines House of Representatives

Yeon-Ah Moon

The Korea President of UPF
 Chair of the Hyo Jung World Peace Foundation

Tae-Ik Chung

Former Chief of Foreign Affairs and National Security
 President of Korean Council on Foreign Relations

History

February 20, 2013

Establishment of the Sunhak Peace Prize proposed by Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon

August 11, 2014

Sunhak Peace Prize Committee Inauguration Ceremony

June 8, 2015

2015 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Laureates | Anote Tong, Modadugu Gupta)

August 28, 2015

Inaugural Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony

November 23~25, 2015

Sunhak Peace Prize Initiative India·Nepal

November 29, 2016

2017 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Laureates | Gino Strada, Sakena Yacoobi)

February 3, 2017

2017 Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony

November 22, 2018

2019 Laureate Announcement Press Conference (Laureate | Akinwumi Adesina, Waris Dirie)

February 9, 2019

2019 Sunhak Peace Prize Award Ceremony

SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE FOUNDATION

USA Office

200 White Plains Road, FL1, Tarrytown, NY 10591, USA

Korea Office

8F Dowon Bldg. 34 Mapo-daero, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea 04174

Announcement for Nomination

Eligibility

- Individuals or organizations must have contributed significantly to the promotion of the tenets of peace affirmed by the Sunhak Peace Prize.
- The achievements of the individual or organization must have had a positive impact on the realization of peace among diverse nations, races, religions, or ideologies.
- Individual candidates must still be living.

Materials Required for Submission

Candidate Nomination Form (fixed format)

* Download Form : www.sunhakpeaceprize.org

References on the candidate's achievements

* All submitted materials must be written in English. Exceptions may be made depending on the situation.

Submission Period

Period

March - May 31, 2019

Address

Sunhak Peace Prize Secretariat
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Making the World Better for Future Generations

Just as parents love their children, those living
today must take responsibility to assure peace for future generations.

SUNHAK PEACE PRIZE



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